

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 2 quarter casks Lisbon

and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,

has lately received for sale the following or

ticles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-

mercial relations of the United States with

England.

Zollner's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Amer-

works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be

comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-

scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and

Commercial Grammar, improved, 3 vols.

octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 6 vols.

octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gilson's and Jasso's Hurveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Darlow's Columbiad, 3 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 8th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina,

3 vols. octavo, boards—price 3 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray

of the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on

the Epistles, and a new American Dispens-

atory, all now publishing by subscription in

towns.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 150,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 15 to 25 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets, has for

sale,

8 pipes London Particular Madeira, old

and of superior quality

15 quarter casks Malaga Wine

8 do. Colmaner do.

10 do. Sherry BB & DG Brands

20 cases old Claret and Vin de Grave

50 barrels Whiskey

8 hhd. and 10 barrels Northern Rum

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-

son and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the best qual-

ities.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-

quors and Groceries as usual, on moderate

terms.

March 2

Russia and Ravens DUCK.

One Hundred Bolls

First quality Russia and Ravens Duck.

ALSO,

50 boxes fresh LEMONS,

10 bags Pimento,

2000 bushels of Salt

2 pipes old Port Wine of a very su-

perior quality—For sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 27,

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT,

The beautiful new ship

ALPHA,

Burthen about 500 barrels— This vessel is in all respects complete and an uncommon swift sailer. Apply to Captain Gilbert Howland, on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

Bryan Hampson & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale, 15 hhd. first quality New Orleans sugar. 30 bales Upland Georgia cotton. 8 hhd. Jamaica and Antigua rum. 15 do. New England do. 25 hhd. first quality molasses. 10 tierces rice. 600 lbs. Bengal Indigo. 400 do. Flotapdo. 15 bags heavy pepper. 15 do. pimento. 10 boxes best Albany chocolate. 30 do. Bakers do. 20 qr. casks Malaga wine. 300 reams writing and wrapping paper.

AND ON HAND,

London particular Madeira } WINES
Do. do. Teneriffe }
Sherry
Sicily, Madeira & Port
All of the first quality in pipes and quarter
casks.
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
and
Hyson Skin
30,000 lbs. green coffee in bags, and a gen-
eral assortment of all kinds of groceries.
Selected flour for family use.

LANDING THIS DAY,

From on board the ship Almira, and for

sale by the subscriber,

30 hhd. Muscovado SUGAR,

50 bags and 3 lbs.

PRIME GREEN COFFEE.

Jacob Morgan,

Tucker's wharf.

Who will give Cash for good

W. U. hoghead and barrel STAVES.

May 1.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 19th day's

drawing.

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.

1 10,000

2 5,000

3 250 tickets each.

of 1000

22 500

18 200

29 100

78 50

134 30

4517 10

25,000 to draw. Gain of the wheel 1750

dollars.

Present price of tickets \$ 15 for sale by

R. Gray.

May 22.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on the 28th day of the present month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place, so much of the tract of land known by the name of

WEST GROVE,

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. The land proposed for sale lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and contiguous to the bridge. It will be laid off to suit purchasers and sold for cash.

The Commissioners.

May 8.

Stays

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. William Hodgson, by bond, note, open account, or in any other manner, are hereby required to make payment to the subscriber, and all those having claims on the said estate, are required to deliver in the same duly authenticated to

John McIver, Trustee.

May 3.

Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this of

fice.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store on a credit of 3 to 4 months, 8 bales Osnaburgh and Honduras 1 do. India stripes 1 trunk white threads 1 do. white jeans, &c. 1 do. stockings 1 do. stuffs 1 do. sailer, waistcoating Several packages of hard ware 1 package artificial flowers, ivory combs, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 23.

PROPOSALS BY BENJAMIN EDIES & CO. OF BALTIMORE, For Publishing a New and Valuable Work by Subscription, entitled, An Universal Dictionary

CONTAINING all that relates to the situation and extent of every commercial state in the world, and a comprehensive and correct account of their agriculture and products, their manufactures, fisheries and mines, and the commerce resulting therefrom—their laws, customs, tribunals and administrations of commerce—their land carriage and navigation; their banks and commercial companies; their monies, weights and measures; their exports and imports; their exchange and the balance of trade; their colonies; &c. &c. arranged in alphabetical order—From the French of J. Ponsard, author of the Dictionary of Police, of the Methodical Encyclopedia, &c. The publishers have been at great expense in obtaining the only translation, revised and corrected by gentlemen of well known talents, which will make about 15 vols. 8 mo. containing 600 pages each, dedicated to the Merchants of the U. S. Copyright secured according to law.

The work now proposed to the public may be said to be a miniature view of the commercial world, unfolding the commerce of every clime. It combines the experience of past ages with the trade of the present day. In the author's preliminary discourse and introduction, will be found a most interesting history of commerce from remote ages progressively until the publication of the work, together with the tables of the money of the different nations of the world; tables of the old and present weights, & measures of distance, surface, solids and capacity in France, adopted since the revolution, &c. &c. Therein all the intricacies and labyrinth of trade are brought into one view.

The high estimation in which the Commercial Geographical Dictionary is held in Europe, induces the publishers to cherish a hope that in their expectations of remuneration they will not be disappointed. They know not of any work in the English language on the subject of which it treats, of so general importance.

Gentlemen acquainted with the real merits of the work will be highly gratified in seeing it in English dress, to effect which the publishers have not hesitated to encounter every obstacle, and brave every expense. They are determined that the work shall be executed in a style which shall not deteriorate the character of the American press.

CONDITIONS.

The work will make at least 15 large octavo volumes, containing 800 pages each, and printed on a new type and paper of a good quality.

It will be delivered to subscribers bound in boards, at \$3 for each volume, payable on delivery. To non subscribers the price will be enhanced.

It is expected one volume will be delivered each month from the commencement. A list of the patrons of the work will be added to the last volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.

May 18-23.

The Dyer's Assistant

Just received and for sale by James K.

(Price low and good.)

Mrs. Fulham's Essay on Com-
position, with a view to the art of writing
and painting.

April 18.

Thomas M. Davies.

Respectfully to inform the public that he has received from Philadelphia, a very general assortment of Goods, of the best quality, selected with care by himself. Also, various leather, bookbinding and Dick's Scotch and Russian, and half-Morocco. All of which he offers for sale on liberal terms, with liberal allowance to those who take a quantity. SOOTS as usual, made at his shop, of the best materials and newest fashions.

May 18.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust on the subscriber, from John Potts and Ellen his wife to secure the payment of certain sums of money due to the Bank of Alexandria from George North and co. will be exposed to public sale at auction on Wednesday the sixth of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises

A certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon, bounded by Henry, Orongo, Fayette and Pendleton streets, and which is subject to a ground rent of one hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents per annum, forever. Terms of sale Cash.

May 18th. 1860.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat brown coat and striped pantaloons; good and worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hinton.

May 3-5.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles,

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

30000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks

1000 New England do. do.

300 bbls. of Herrings, head and Mackarel

50 tops Pistole Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton

10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Demara

rum

6 pipes French and Dutch Brandy

15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

8 hhd. Coppers

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madira,

Lisbon,

Claret and

Catalina

Holland and Country Cider

New England Rum in hhd. and bbls

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martinique Cordials, in bottles

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figines

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Potent Indigo

Spanish Cigars, Butter

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in bags.

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Peppercorns, Cloves,

Chocolate No. 1 and 2, Mould and Dips Candies.

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham bon's, Hamilton's, Garret's and

Leiper's brand in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Best Cards, Leading Lines, &c.

A constant supply of water, charcoal and

best approved stumps, by retail, and

30 bbls. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED.

2 pipes Northern Old Whiskey

40 barrels Southern Apple

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 15.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Hual-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Yorke moved the order of the day, for bringing Mr. John Gale Jones to the bar.

Mr. Jones being brought accordingly, the speaker addressed him as follows:—
"John Gale Jones, a complaint having been made to this house of the publication of a scandalous and libellous hand bill, reflecting on the proceedings of this honorable house, and the conduct of certain of its members; and the printer of the said hand-bill having been called to the bar of this house, to answer for the said publication, alleged that you are the author thereof. What have you to say in your behalf?"

Mr. Jones answered, "I acknowledge, sir, that I was the author of that paper; and I am extremely sorry the printer has experienced any inconvenience on my account."

Mr. Speaker. Repeat what you have said.

Mr. Jones complied.

Mr. Speaker. Have you anything more to say in your behalf?

Mr. Jones. I sincerely lament I should have incurred the displeasure of this honorable house; and I trust they will not consider that, in what I have done I was actuated by any sense of disrespect to its privileges, or the persons of any of its members individually; or that I had any other motive in mentioning the names of the two honorable members alluded to, save that they happened to be connected with a subject of public discussion. I have always considered it the privilege of every Englishman to animadvert on public measures, and the conduct of public men; but on looking over the paper in question again, I find I have erred; I beg to express my contrition, and I throw myself on the mercy of this honorable house; this house of commons, which as an important branch of the constitution, has always had my unfeigned respect.

The speaker then addressed the house, and put the question:

"That John Gale Jones, having now acknowledged himself to be the author of the paper in question, was guilty of a gross violation of the privileges of that house."

The question was carried—*nem. con.*

Mr. York then rose and said that after the vote just passed, he thought it impossible the house should not follow it up by some further resolution, which should mark its own sense of the indignity offered to its high authority, by the person now at the bar, and by making a proper example, warn such persons from taking upon them to comment in such a way upon the proceedings of that house, and the parliamentary conduct of its members. He therefore moved, that John Gale Jones, for his offence, be committed to his majesty's prison at Newgate.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. York appeared, prepared to offer Mr. Dean's petition and presented it to the house.

The petition having been read,

Mr. Dean the printer was then called to the bar, and the speaker having recapitulated to him the nature and circumstances of his offence, told him that in consideration of his demeanor yesterday, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was the pleasure of the house he should be discharged without fees, and he was discharged accordingly.

[On the 12th of March, Sir Francis Burdett, after denying the rights the house of commons had to commit Mr. Jones, moved that he be discharged—but his motion was negatived by a majority of 159.]

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The following extraordinary publication appeared in Cobden's Register of Saturday last:

Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, denying the power of the house of commons to imprison the people of England.

Gentlemen—The house of commons having passed a vote, which amounts to a de-

claration that an order of theirs is to be of more weight than Magna Charta and the laws of the land, I think it my duty to lay my sentiments thereon before my constituents, whose character as freemen, and even whose personal safety, depends in so great a degree, upon the decision of this question—a question of no less importance than this; whether our liberty be still to be secured by the laws of our forefathers, or be to lie at the absolute mercy of a part of our fellow subjects, collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe.

In order to give to this subject all the attention to which it is entitled, and to avoid the danger of being apprehended from partial views and personal feelings, it will be advisable to argue the question on its own merits, putting the individual, however we may deplore his present sufferings, out of view; though at the same time every man ought to consider the case his own; because should the principle upon which the gentlemen of the house of commons have thought proper to act in this instance, be once admitted, it is impossible for any one to conjecture how soon he himself may be summoned from his dwelling and hurried without trial, and without oath made against him, from the bosom of his family into the clutches of a jailor. It is therefore now the time to resist the doctrine upon which Mr. Jones has been sent to Newgate; or it is high time to cease all pretensions to those liberties which were acquired by our forefathers, after so many struggles and so many sacrifices.

Either the house of commons is authorized to dispense with the laws of the land, or it is not. If the constitution be of so delicate a texture, so weak a frame, so fragile a substance, that it is only to be spoken of in terms of admiration, and to be viewed merely as a piece of curious but unprofitable workmanship; if Magna Charta and all the wholesome laws of England be a dead letter; in that case the affirmative of the proposition may be admitted; but if the constitution lives, and is applicable to its end, namely, the happiness of the community, the perfect security of the life, liberty and property, of each member, and all the members of the society, then the affirmative of the proposition can never be admitted; then must we be freemen; for we need no better security, no more powerful protection, for our rights and liberties than the laws and constitution. We seek for, and we need seek for nothing new. We ask for no more than what our forefathers insisted upon as their own; we ask for no more than what they bequeathed unto us—we ask for no more than what they, in the Testament which some of them had sealed, and which the rest of them were ready to seal with their blood, expressly declared to be "the birth right of the people of England," namely, "THE LAWS OF ENGLAND." To these laws we have a right to look with confidence for security: To these laws the individual now imprisoned has, through me, applied for redress in vain. Those who have imprisoned him, have refused to listen to my voice, weakly expressing the strong principles of the law, the undeniable claims of this Englishman's "birth-right." Your voice may come with more force, may command greater respect; and, I am not without hope, that it may prove irresistible, if it proclaim to this house of commons, in the same tone, as the tongues of our ancestors proclaimed to the kings of old, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari*; or in our own more clear and not less forcible language, *THE LAWS OF ENGLAND SHALL NOT BE CHANGED.*

The principle, fellow citizens, for which we are now contending, is the same principle for which the people of England have contended from the earliest ages, and their glorious success in which contests are now upon record in the great charter of our rights and liberties, and in divers other subsequent statutes of scarcely less importance. It was this same great principle which was again attacked by Charles the First, in the measure of ship money, when again the people of England, and uncorrupted house of commons, renewed the contest, a contest which ended in the imprisonment, the trial, the condemnation, and the execution of that ill-advised king. The self same principle it was that was so daringly violated by his son James the Second; for which violation he was compelled to flee from the just indignation of the people, who not only stripped him of his crown, but who prevented that crown from descending to his family. In all those contests, the courage, perseverance and fortitude of our ancestors, conspicuous as they were, were not more so, than their wisdom; for talk as long as we will about rights, liberties, franchises, privileges, immunities, of what avail are any, or all of these together, if our persons can, at the sole will and command of any man,

or set of men, be seized on, thrown into prison, and there kept during the pleasure of that man or set of men? If every one of you be liable at any time to be sent to jail without trial, and without oath made against you, and there to be detained as long as it pleases the parties sending you there (perhaps to the end of your life) without any court to appeal to, without any means of redress, if this be the case, shall we still boast of the laws and of the liberties of England? Volumes have been written by foreigners as well as by our own countrymen in praise of that part of our law, which in so admirable a manner, provides for our personal safety against any attacks of men in power. This has indeed, been, in all ages, the pride of our country: and it is the maintenance of this principle which enabled us to escape that bondage, in which all the states and kingdoms in Europe were enthralled, by abandoning and yielding it up; and we may be assured, that if we now abandon it, the bright days of England's glory will sit in the night of her disgrace.

But, I would fain believe that such is not to be our fate. Our forefathers made stern grim visaged prerogative hide his head; they broke in pieces his sharp and massy sword. And shall we, their sons, be afraid to enter the lists with undivided privilege, assuming the powers of prerogative?

I shall be told, perhaps, that there is not much danger of this power being very frequently exercised. The same apology may be made for the exercise of any power whatever. I do not suppose that the gentlemen of the house of commons will send any of you to jail, when you do not displease them. Mr. Yorke did not move for the sending of Mr. Jones to jail, until Mr. Jones displeased him; but it is not a very great compliment to pay to any constitution to say, that it does not permit a man to be imprisoned, unless he has done something to displease persons in power. It would be difficult, I should suppose, to find any man upon earth however despotic his disposition, who would not be contented with the power of sending to prison, during his pleasure, every one who would dare to do any thing to displease him. Besides, when I am told that there is little danger that the gentlemen in the house of commons will often exercise this power, I cannot help observing, that, though the examples may be few, their effects will, naturally, be great and general. At this moment, it is true, we see but one man actually in jail for having displeased those gentlemen, but, the fate of this one man, (as it is the effect of all punishments) will deter others from expressing their opinions of the conduct of those who have had the powers to punish him. And, moreover, it is in the nature of all power, and especially of assumed and undefined power, to increase as it advances in age; and as Magna Charta and the law of the land have not been sufficient to protect Mr. Jones, as we have seen him sent to jail for having described the conduct of one of the members, as an *outrage upon public feeling*, what security have we, unless this power of imprisonment be given up, that we shall not see other men sent to jail for stating their opinions respecting rotten boroughs, respecting placemen and pensioners sitting in the house; or in short, for making any declaration, giving any opinion, stating any fact, betraying any feeling, whether by writing, by word of mouth, or by gesture, which may displease any of the gentlemen assembled in St. Stephen's chapel?

Then again as to the kind of punishment; why should they stop at sending persons to jail? If they can send who they please to jail; if they can keep the persons, so sent, in jail, as long as they please; if they can set their prisoners free at the end of the first hour, or keep them confined for seven years; if, in short, their absolute will is to have the force of law, what security have you that they will stop at imprisonment? If they have the absolute power of imprisoning and releasing, why may they not send their prisoners to York jail as well as a jail in London? Why not confine men in solitary cells, or lead them with chains and bolts? They have not gone these lengths yet, but what is to restrain them if they are to be sole judges of the extent of their powers, without any control and without leaving the parties whom they chose to punish, any mode of redress?

That a power such as this should exist in any country, it is lamentable to be obliged to believe; but that it should be suffered to exist, and that its existence should be openly and even boastfully avowed in a country whose chief glory has been its free constitution of government, is something too monstrous to be believed, if the proof was not before our eyes. Had the least doubt hung upon my mind, of the illegality of the proceedings in the present case, it would have been altogether removed by the answers given to the references made by me

to the great luminaries of our law, and the laws themselves. The argument, by which I endeavored to convince the gentlemen of the house of commons, that their acts, in the case of Mr. Jones, were illegal, I shall now lay before you in a more full and connected way than it could possibly be done by the parliamentary reporters, and in doing this, I shall do all that now remains in my power, towards the correction of this as I deem it, most enormous abuse of power, and most dangerous of all encroachments upon the rights and liberties of Englishmen—I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

Francis Burdett.

Piccadilly, March 18, 1810.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

By the brig Sally, capt. Place, in 17 days from Havana, we learn, that the port of Havana was opened to Americans, 2 days before the Sally sailed. The governor and council, were about meeting, for the purpose of taking off the duties on imports in American bottoms, from 34 per cent ad valorem, to fifteen per cent on dry goods, and 10 per cent on provisions. It was said the reduction of the duties were about to take place in consequence of intelligence from Spain, that the French were near Cadiz. It was also rumored in the Havana, that the Spanish Colonists would specially declare themselves an independent government.

NORFOLK, May 21.

We have seen a letter from capt. Brown, to his friend in this place, dated

FALMOUTH, April 7, 1810.

Stating that he arrived there in 32 days from this port, having put in an account of the accidents his ship (the Georgia Planter) met with in a tremendous gale, which commenced the 7th March, and continued until the 13th; in which he lost all the cotton on deck, the boats, ramboe, steerage hatch, companion, the wheel broke to pieces, and, in fact every thing above the ships gunnel; the cabin dead-lights were stove in, and to secure the cabin, were obliged to throw overboard a parcel of cotton; a boy was washed away from the ship; and had she not been new, and of the best materials, the fate of all hands would have been serious.

The ship Justina, captain Howe, also put into Falmouth; both vessels sailed from this port on the same day, and the Georgia Planter only beat the latter by twelve hours.

Captain Brown expected to proceed from Falmouth to Gottenburg, and Kheil, in the Baltic.

NOTICE.

THIS day by mutual consent the partnership of *Benedict Brashears & Co.* is dissolved. All those indebted to them are requested to make payment to *Trueman Brashears*; those having claims against the concern, will please apply to him for payment.

Trueman Brashears.

Benedict Brashears.

May 25.

St

New Publications.

Just Received for Sale by *JAMES KENNEDY, Sen. Bookseller, King street,*

Doctor Silliman's Journal of his Travels in England, Scotland and Holland.

Turbull's Voyages round the World, in 1800, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden, in 1805, 6, 7 and 8, by Robert Ker Porter.

Dr. Gillies' History of the World from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus.

Richter's Elements of Physiology.

Dr. Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles.

Lectures on Systematic Theology, by Dr. Ewing's System of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Dr. Smith's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity.

Dr. Paley's Sermons and Evidences of Christianity.

The Book of Common Prayer with the additional Hymns

The whole Works of Dr. James Beattie.

Milton's Paradise Lost, a beautiful miniature edition.

Cowper's Poems, do. do.

Marmion, do. do.

May 19.

THE TICKLER.

An independently political, literary and amusing paper, published in the city of Philadelphia on every Wednesday morning, by *JOSEPH SCRATCHER*, may be subscribed for at *C. A. SHUFZ'S Circulating Library*, Fairfax street, Alexandria.

Terms—Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

May 3.

1810

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

In the Intelligencer of the 21st instant there appeared a number of reflections on the letter of the Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney. These observations, no doubt, are intended by Mr. Smith, if possible, still to apologise for the conduct of those men, who have enrolled wretchedness on this country. It is stated, that the Marquis, had in his first conversation with Mr. Pinkney, explicitly admitted, that Mr. Jackson was in the wrong. And Mr. Smith undertakes to give the reasons, and the objects which weighed upon the Marquis, and pressed out of him such a confession: viz. "he had before him the documents published at the opening of the session of Congress, together with the President's message; the resolution which originated in the senate." Ah! the resolution! sure enough! "with the discussion and prompt decision on it in that body, where Mr. Jackson met, with no avowed defenders; and also the bill (which passed that body) to prevent the abuse of privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States." And is it matter of surprise, that the Marquis should have made such an acknowledgement, and a thousand more, of a similar nature at such a critical juncture? A time, when this all consuming resolution hung, with blasting menace, over the whole British nation! Our atmosphere clothed in blackness, and thundering forth wreck and ruin to all opposition on earth!

In connection with all this terror from above, what must the Marquis have felt when turning his frantic view from above, he saw below the whole British navy—that shield of the universe—just then about to be blown to atoms by torpedoes!!!

Now I would ask if confessions extorted under such circumstances, can be binding? I believe not—I think the law forbids it. But Mr. Smith informs us, that when the Marquis had recovered himself, his tone was changed and he deemed it politic to refrain from admissions, which had been so strenuously resisted by the "advocates of his government in this country." "That we are indebted once more, to the violent opposition of a class of our own citizens to their own government for abortion of hopes, rationally entertained of steps that might have led to a cordial amity with the British government." That the editor, Mr. Smith, has employed a considerable degree of sophistry, in drawing his conclusions, must appear to every man who has strictly attended to cause and effect.

I would ask, how is opposition, while continued, to produce union? How is discord to produce friendship? It cannot be. While the government of the U. States and that of G. Britain continue opposed to each other how are they to agree? But Mr. Smith endeavors to charge our misfortunes to those very men in congress who have been uniformly trying to bring about a settlement of our differences by fair and honorable means. By such measures as are founded on sound experience, and sound policy: and not by those hazardous experiments of gun boat, embargo, nonimportation, and nonintercourse systems, which have left the nation, bleeding at every pore. But Mr. Smith, is willing with his usual generosity, to ascribe the failure of all those charming experiments to the opposition (as he calls it) of those very men, who from the beginning, warned the public, of those fatal consequences, which would necessarily flow from such systems of policy. And altho' Mr. Smith and his party, have had a fair opportunity of trying the advantages of "a full tide of successful experiment," yet he furnishes an additional proof, that

"He that's convinc'd against his will, Is of the same opinion still."

And seems determined to pursue his plan, in attributing to a cause, certain effects, which that cause never produced. The opposition, of which Mr. Smith complains, was unavoidable—It was proper—It was just. Could the guardians of the public interests, see those interests likely to be destroyed, and not use every honorable exertion to save

them? They did see those evils consequent on gun boat, and embargo systems: and (like faithful servants of the public, endeavoring to prevent them.

And this Mr. Smith is pleased to call the opposition, which has dislocated the body politic. Had not those ill judged measures been adopted, this opposition would have never appeared; but they have been pursued, and advocated; and both the measures and their advocates have been portrayed. They have been dragged out, and now their mortification, confusion, and weakness, lies exposed to public view.

But the opposition made to the resolution, Mr. Smith thinks, was the destroying angel, whose avrocca breath has blasted all our fair prospects. This resolution hammered out in the senate, was the intended link, which had it been timely welded, was to have formed and completed that great chain, with which the nations of the earth, not if Satan, was to be bound, at least a thousand years! But unfortunate for us, the house of representatives, exercised the privilege of weighing, judging and determining for themselves, and the propriety of the resolution was very justly questioned, by both democrats and federalists on the floor of congress. "By men of both parties it is believed, that the passage of the resolution was an improper innovation on the legislative proceedings of congress. That it involved questions which might in all probability affect the happiness, the peace and future prosperity of the United States. Under those apprehensions and with such views, those gentlemen who pointed out the consequences which were likely to result from the adoption of the resolution, had they been silent, might have been justly charged with a traitorous abandonment of their country's rights." Lastly, Mr. Smith concludes by saying, "We will not go so far as to say that it is certain; but we do affirm that it is highly probable, that but for such opposition, the British government would have unqualifiedly recalled Mr. Jackson, and have promptly substituted a successor of rank and talents, thus furnishing another opportunity of healing the existing differences between the two nations."

I ask, by what instruments were those wounds torn open, which now occasion such excruciating pain to the nation? I answer—The embargo, nonimportation, and nonintercourse javelins!—I will ask again—Who were the advocates of those all curing, all conquering and world changing instruments? I again answer—The democrats generally, and almost universally: both in and out of congress. But is there no remedy? Yes: If our political quacks will not acknowledge the destructive qualities of their sovereign medicines; let the public reject their nostrums, and the body politic may yet be saved, although now reduced to a ghastly skeleton of skin and bones.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

SCIENCE OF DRAINING MONEY FROM THE TREASURY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The subject may be viewed under various aspects. Some of them are presented in the following

STATEMENT, shewing the amount of the expenditures in relation to the military and naval establishments of the U. States, from the 4th of March 1789, to the close of the year 1809—being twenty years and 303 days.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Washington and Adams administrations expended on the military establishment from the 4th of March 1789, to the close of the year 1800 \$16,991,168 22

There was expended \$1,600,944 08 in the year 1801; 62 days of which, viz. from the 1st of Jan. to the 3d of March were in Adams' administration. The average 271,941 19

12 years Washington and Adams administrations \$17,263,109 41

There was expended \$1,600,944 08 in the year 1801; 303 days of which,

viz. from the 4th of March to the close of the year were in Jefferson's administration. The average

From the 1st of January 1802, to 31st of December 1809—8 years

8 years and 303 days of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations \$13,676,580 06

During 12 years administration of Washington and Adams the average annual military expenditure amounted to

During the 8 years and 303 days (to the close of the year 1809) of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison the average annual military expenditure amounted to

The military expenditure under the administrations of Jefferson and Madison exceeded the military expenditure under the administrations of Washington and Adams at the average annually the sum of

Naval Establishment.

The Washington and Adams administrations expended on the naval establishment from the 4th of March 1789, to the close of the year 1800

There was expended \$2,111,424 in the year 1801; 62 days of which viz. from the 1st of Jan. to the 3d of March were in Adams' administration. The average

12 years Washington's and Adams' administrations \$9,176,185 40

There was expended \$2,111,424 on the naval establishment in 1801; 62 days of which, viz. from the 4th of March to the 31st of Dec. were in Jefferson's administration. The average

From the 1st of Jan. 1802, to the close of the year 1809 being 8 years, there was expended on the naval establishment

8 years and 303 days of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations \$14,469,793 68

During the twelve years administrations of Washington and Adams the average annual naval expenditure amounted to

During the 8 years and 303 days of the administration of Jefferson & Madison (to the close of the year 1809) the average annual naval expenditure amounted to

The naval expenditure under the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, exceeded the naval expenditure under the administrations of Washington and Adams, at the average annually the sum of

Military and Naval Establishments.

The whole expense of the military & naval establishments from the 4th of March, 1789, to the close of the year 1809, being 20 years and 303 days, amounted to

Military establishment \$9,941,669 47

Naval establishment \$2,645,979 68

The Washington and Adams administrations expended from the 4th of March 1789 to the close of the year 1800

There was expended \$3,712,368 08 in the year 1801; 62 days of which were in Adams' administration. The average

12 years Washington's and Adams' administrations \$26,439,394 31

There was expended \$3,712,368 08 in the year 1801; 303 days of which were in Jefferson's administration. The average

From the 1st of Jan. 1802 to the close of the year 1809; 8 years

8 years and 303 days of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations \$28,146,363 76

In Jefferson's and Madison's administrations from the 4th of March 1801 to the close of the year 1809, making 8 years and 303 days the military and naval expenditures exceeded those of the 12 years in the Washington and Adams administrations the sum of

During the 12 years administrations of Washington and Adams the average annual military and naval expenditure amounted to

During the 8 years and 303 days of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations the average annual military and naval expenditure amounted to

The average annual military and naval expenditures of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations exceeded those of Washington's and Adams' administrations more than 44 per cent. (nearest 45 per cent.) amounting annually to the sum of

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Schooner Harriot, Bowie, Baltimore—Sundries—to different merchants.

Schooner Friendship, Bell, Barbadoes—by Henry Nicholson.

Schooner Felicity, Wiling, Machodock—by the Master.

Schooner Rising Sun, Osborn, N. York—by William Harshorne and others.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Saturday next. May 24.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William Hodgson to the subscriber, will be sold at auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock, the "unexpired term" of that FARM adjacent to the town of Alexandria, whereon the said William Hodgson hath for some years past resided, commonly called *Belvue*, containing about twelve acres, with the improvements thereon. There are about eight years yet unexpired in this lease, and the property is subject to an annual rent of \$ 166 66.

At the same time will also be sold, at auction, at Belvue, sundry articles of Household Furniture.

Thomas Swain, Trustee.

At the same time and place will also be sold, three cows, two sows, one cart, some farming utensils, and other articles appertaining to said Hodgson's estate.

John M'Iver.

May 25.

Attention.

BATTALION Courts of Enquiry will be held at the court house on Saturday the 16th inst. for the assessment of fines, and a Legionary Court will be held at the same place on Saturday the 7th June for the hearing of appeals and performing other duties required by law. The courts will be opened at ten o'clock in the morning on each day.

By order, P. Triplett, Adgt. ad litem, d. c.

May 24.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the vendue store, An Elegant Piano Forte.

P. G. Macfeller.

May 24.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP

FOR SALE.
On TUESDAY the 5th day of June next, will be sold to the highest bidder at Broom-lawn, near the town of Alexandria,
Six full-blooded Spanish Merino Rams,

which have just arrived in the ship Diana from Spain. These sheep have been selected with care, and are believed to be of the first class of Merinos.

The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, and a credit of ninety days will be given for notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers.

James H. Hooc.

May 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Hedgson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to the Bank of Potomac, will be exposed to auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of JUNE next, the following Property in the town of Alexandria, to wit:—

One piece or parcel of Ground with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince street and bounded as follows:—Beginning on Prince street 32 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 23 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet 6 inches, thence westwardly 23 feet, thence northwardly to the beginning.

A. L. S. O.

One other piece of Ground, with the improvements thereon, lying & being on the south side of Prince street 45 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 46 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet, thence westwardly 40 feet, thence to the beginning.

A. L. S. O.

One other piece or parcel of unimproved Ground, lying on the north side of Prince street & to the westward of Washington street, beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly 70 feet, thence eastwardly 62 feet 5 inches to Washington street, thence to the beginning.

This property will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, for notes negotiable in the Bank of Potomac, with approved endorsers, carrying interest from the day of sale. A lien will be required upon the property sold to secure the payments.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

May 12—17.

WILLIAM RAMSAY,

Prince street, opposite the Vendue Store,

Offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, the following

ARTICLES,

Part of which are just received from Philadelphia:—

GUNPOWDER, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson-Skin.

Liquors—a general assortment Spices, of every description Best Green Coffee, and first and second quality Chocolate.

Loat, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars Nutmegs, Mould and Dipt Candles Box and Cask Raisins.

Almonds, Figs and Tamarinds New Orleans, Natchitoches, and Garret's Philadelphia Snuff.

Best Spanish Sugars and Chewing Tobacco Fresh Safford Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Mushroom Catchup.

West India and Sugar House Molasses Georgia Cotton.

Rice, Pearl Barley, Big Blue, Starch, Indigo, Mustard, and Basket Salt Lisbon Baskets, a variety.

Wrapping and Writing Paper Hair Sifters.

Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes Leading Lines, Traces and Bed Cords.

Mens fine and coarse Shoes Smithfield Bacon and Venison Hams.

A constant supply of Jamieson's Water Crackers Sifted Indian Corn Meal.

Fresh Fruits A quantity of Irish Seed Potatoes.

A neat assortment of Earthen Ware, from the Columbian pottery, Philadelphia, with which he will be constantly supplied, &c. &c.

May 23.

FOR SALE,

The HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of Elisha J. J. Also, a half-acre LOT at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets—on very liberal terms.

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

May 23.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared by RICHARD LEE & SON, Have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article, the productions of ignorance and experience, urged by envy and pecuniary, have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, leanness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent, and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, scurf, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth

and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints. Those medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by Druggists, but by country store keepers to sell again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee and Son. Sold, by appointment, at Nicholas Hingston's, Fairfax street, and at Robert Gray's, bookseller, King street.

February

Coach-making, in all its various Branches.

E. P. TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Coach-making Business in all its various Branches, at the shop in Fairfax street, formerly occupied by Rhea and Taylor, where all orders in his line of business will be strictly attended to.

From an establishment of three years in the above line of business he is able to say, as a proof of his workmanship, he has many vouchers.

Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their orders for Carriages of any kind or description, may depend on having their work executed with neatness and strength.

N. B. All kinds of Carriages and Harnesses made and repaired with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,

A second hand Coaches with Harness.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by
COTTON & STEWART,
Prior & Dollar.
GLENCARN;

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF YOUTH.

A NOVEL.
By GEORGE WATKINSON, Esq.
OF WASHINGTON CITY,
Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" has induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract attention.

Feb. 6.

GRAND LOTTERY, Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars each. STATE OF NEW-YORK. Union College Lottery, No. 1.

MANAGERS.
William W. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,
Benjamin Dewitt, AND
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne.

S C H E M E.		
3	Prizes of	\$25,000 is \$75,000
1		10,000
1		5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000
2		2,000
5		1,000
28		500
30		300
50		100
100		50
200		20
10,500		10

10,924 Prizes, 24,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.	15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.	25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive.
1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.	35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.
1st do. 40th do. 1000	45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expense. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,178, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 501 to 750; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 250 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 751 to 1000. Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th of December last, negro DANIEL—He is 38 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerably black, high cheek bones, he had an opening between his front teeth having the appearance of one lost, remarkable round shoulders and slender waist—he is by profession a Baptist, has lost much of his religion, and is fond of talking on those subjects—he has appeared to be very unwell for two or three years past and has done nothing before that time he was a good hand to put up post and rail fence, and ditching, which he no doubt will engage in should he get a chance from home—he is good at all kinds of plantation work. It is believed he is still in the neighborhood of Alexandria where he has a wife, and is harbored by the negroes belonging to who have lately belonged to the estate of Benjamin Dulany, Esq. and their connections.

I will give the above reward if secured in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

John Dulin.

May 7.

FOR SALE,

At the town of Occoquan, on the 26th day of May next, at Public Auction,

That valuable MILL SEAT,

late the property of Elisha J. J. On this site was erected, about eleven years ago, a spacious three story BRICK MILL HOUSE, which ever since has been occupied as a manufacturing mill, until about twelve months ago it was destroyed by fire—the stones and bricks of the former walls, and the iron work of the building are upon the spot, and would answer for a new mill, which might with these aids, be erected in time to grind the growing crop of wheat. The advantages appertaining to this valuable property, which in the driest season never wants water, being furnished by the Occoquan river, are so generally known as not to need a particular enumeration: suffice it to state, that it is situated in a healthy and flourishing little town at the Falls of the river, about 16 miles south of Alexandria, on the great stage road, leading north and south—in the heart of a wheat country—and has navigable water to the mill door, where vessels may come of sufficient burthen to carry 500 barrels of flour. With this valuable seat for water works of any description, there may be had about 250 acres of well timbered land, lying on the opposite side of the river. For this property one-tenth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

Richard M. Scott,

Trustee for Creditors of E. J. J. April 25.

LAW BOOKS.

Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.
Burrow's Reports, 5 vols.
Hening and Mansford's do. 3 vols.
Bianey's do.
Douglas's do. 2 vols.
Schoole and Leroy's do.
Selwin's Nisi prius, 3 vols.
Buller's do.
Expinass's do. 2 vols.
Tidd's Practice in Chancery, 2 vols.
Harrison's do. 2 vols.
Peterson's Admiralty Decisions
Sugden's Law of Vendors
Kidd on Awards
Park on Insurances
Watson on Partnerships
Chitty on Bills
Maxwell on do.
Newland on Contracts
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Ditto on Frauds
Chitty on Pleading, 2 vols.
Powell on Devises
Coleman and Cain's Cases
Peake's Evidence
East's Crown Law, 2 vols.
Anthon's abridgement of Blackstone
Butler's Hope Juridice
Hening's Virginia Justice
Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia
Montafor's Commercial Precedents
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments
ALSO,
Milnor's Church History, 2 vols.
Sequel to the Antidote to Miseries of Human Life, containing a further account of the Widow Placid and her daughter Rachel, by the same author.
Orders for Law, Medical, Theological, or Classical Books received as above and executed with all convenient dispatch.

TUITION.

The subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.
John Frignet.
M. B. The French translated into English, the English into French.
April

VOL.

On every

A the Ven
A Variety
Particulars
the bills of
which are o
wowed and p
and prices.

CHAR

75 che
Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs.
20 pipe
and Teneriffe
8 hogs
2000 lbs.
50 boxes
50 do.
8 burr
October 16

RC

BOOK-S
has lately rec
Talleyrand
mercant relat
England.
Zollikoffer
Remarks
works.
Mrs. Chap
Macknight
comprised in
scribers 2 do
Guthrie's
Commercial
octavo.
The works
octavo.

MUSC

About 130
of a superior
18 to 23 hun
nerous erm

March 18

Corner of A
8 pipes
and of super
15 quart
6 do.
10 do.
20 cases
50 barrel
8 hds.
Gunpowd
son and Hy
lities.
With a g
guors and C
terms.
March 2

Russian

First qual
50 box
10 h
2000
2
prior quali
April 27.